CIIL Grammar Series-5

Purki Grammar

K. RANGAN

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES
MYSORE-570006

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GRAMMAR SERIES

Editor

E. ANNAMALAI

FOREWORD

The Central Institute of Indian Languages was set up on the 17th July, 1969 with a view to assisting and co-ordinating the development of Indian languages. The Institute was charged with the responsibility of serving as a nucleus to bring together all the research and literary output from the various linguistic streams to a common head and narrowing the gap between basic research and developmental research in the fields of languages and linguistics in India.

The Institute and its four Regional Language Centers are thus engaged in research and teaching which lead to the publication of a wide-ranging variety of materials. Preparation of materials designed for teaching/learning at different levels and suited to specific needs is one of the major areas of interest of the Institute. Basic research relating to the acquisition of language and study of language in its manifold psycho-social relations constitute another broad range of its interest. The publication will include materials produced by the members of the staff of the Central Institute of Indian Languages and its Regional Language Centres and associated scholars from universities and institutions, both Indian and foreign.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages has initiated the Grammar series in non-literate languages in general and tribal languages in particlar presenting a description of every such

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PREFACE

The tribal people in India have for long lived in isolation except to be exposed for exploitation. They have not participated to their benefit in the socioeconomic development of the country. To come out of their isolation, it is necessary for them to learn the language of the majority people around them and a number of them have done so. But this bridges the communication gap only in one way and the whole burden of building up this bridge is carried by the minority group. It is necessary, however, for developing mutual understanding and good-will, to increase bidirectional communication between the tribal people and the majority of people of the region. For this purpose, the majority people, especilly those who come in contract with the trible people for various reasons such as civil administration, security, social service, trade, etc., should learn their language. The Grammar, which forms part of the package consisting o phonetic reader, bi-or tri-lingual dictionary and teaching manual is prepared to help them in their learning of the tribal language.

The organisation of the Grammar is based on grmmatical functions rather than on grammatical forms. This will help the new learner to find easily how the different functions, which he already knows and wants to express, are formalised in this language. Since this Grammar is primarily meant for pedagogical

language in the sub-continent. This is undertaken with a view to producing intsructional materials necessary for learning and teaching the language concerned. It is also expected to be of synchronic and diachronic study of languages

If these materials help solving problems, both individual and corporate, and help in understanding the people speaking the language, then our efforts will be deemed to have been amply rewarded.

Debi Prasad Chattopadhyaya

Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The materials presented for the description and analysis of Purki language were primarily collected from the speech of Mr. Abdul Hamid Tanveer B.A., B.Ed., Kargil during my field work in 1971, 72, and 75. The data collected were compared and checked with the speech of Mr. Kachoo. Habibullah Khan and Mr. Mohammed Ali Wazir B.Sc.

The variety under analysis was treated as one of the dialects of Balti language. This was done on the basis of the report of the Pilot Survey conducted in Ladakh district in 1970. The phonetic reader was published under the title of Balti language. Grierson (1971 : 42-50) identified this variety as Purik, a name derived from its geographical region. The decision to label the variety under analysis as Purki language is taken because the people insist that the variety they speak is Purki. The data utilised for the *Reader* and *Grammar* are same.

I am thankful to my informants Mr. Abdul Hamid Tonveer B.A.,B.Ed., Mr. Kachoo. Habibullah khan and Mr. Mohammed Ali Wazir B.Sc., without whose co-operation I could not have finished this work.

I must express my thanks to Mr. Noor Mohammed, Planning Commissioner, Mr. P. A. Sharma, Under Secretary for Ladakh Affairs, Mr. Vaishnavi, former Under Secretary for Ladakh Affairs, Jammu and Kashmir Govt. and other State

purposes, theoretical discussions and justifications for a particular analysis are kept to a minimum. The Grammar is divided generally into two broad categories of noun morphology and verb morphology. A description of adjectives and adverbs follows verb morphology. The chapter on syntax describes the order of the constituents at the surface level.

Though the Grammar is primarily aimed at the language learner and the teacher, it is hoped that it will also be useful to Linguists interested in typology and universals.

Data for the Grammar were collected in the field primarily from one informant by elicitation through word and sentence lists. They were then cross-checked with some other informants. The description may not be exhaustive and there might be gaps. There might be possibilities for alternative analyses. Comments and suggestions passed on to us will be useful to improve our future publication in this series.

E. ANNAMALAI

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AC	=	Affricate
Adj/adj	=	Adjective
C	=	consonant
adj. Qual	=	adjective (Quality)
adj. Quan	=	adjective (Quantity)
Demons	=	Demonstrative
FC	=	Fricative
Fut	=	Future-tense
Hon	=	Honorific
Intra	=	Intransitive
LR	=	Lateral
NL	=	Nasal
NP	=	Noun Phrase
N	=	Noun
Neg	=	Negative
N_H	=	Noun (Head)
N_M	=	Noun (Modifier)
Pl	=	Plural
Pres	=	Present tense
Pr. Pl	=	Present Participle
Qual	=	Quality
Quan	=	Quantity
SP	=	Stop
SV	=	Semivowel
TL	=	Trill
Tns	=	Tense
Tr	=	Transitive
V	=	Vowel
Vb	=	Verb
VP	=	Verb Phrase

Government officials in Ladakh district without whose co-operation the field work could not have been done smoothly.

I would like to extend my thanks to my friends Mr. Iqbal B.Sc., State Bank of India, Kargil and Mr. Mohammed Shafi M.A. formerly Deputy Superintendent of Police at Leh for the help they extended during my field work.

I must express my thanks to Dr. D. P. Pattanayak, Director, CIIL, Mysore for the academic atmosphere he keeps and the encouragement he gives.

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My thanks should go to my friends Mr. N. Ramaswamy, Dr. M. S. Thirumalai, Deputy Director, Dr. B. B. Rajapurohit and Mr. S. Arokianathan who spared their time to discuss some of the problems which I encountered during the writing of this *Grammar*. I am thankful to Mr. Ananda Raj, CIIL, Mysore for helping me when I prepared the manuscript for the press.

My thanks go to Miss. N. K. Rukmini and Mr. Gopal for the neat typing.

Finally I would like to express my thanks to Mr. H. L. N. Bharati, CIIL, Mysore who saw this *Grammar* through the press and M/s. Sri Raghavendra Printers, Mysore, for their sincere efforts for a neat and quick printing of this *Grammar*.

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4-7-'79

K. RANGAN

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Vb_c	=	Verb compound
Vb_r	=	Verb root
Vb_{inf}	=	Verb (infinite)
Vb_{st}	=	Verb stem
*	=	ungrammatical/unacceptable
→	=	Transformed/changed into
ϕ	=	Zero

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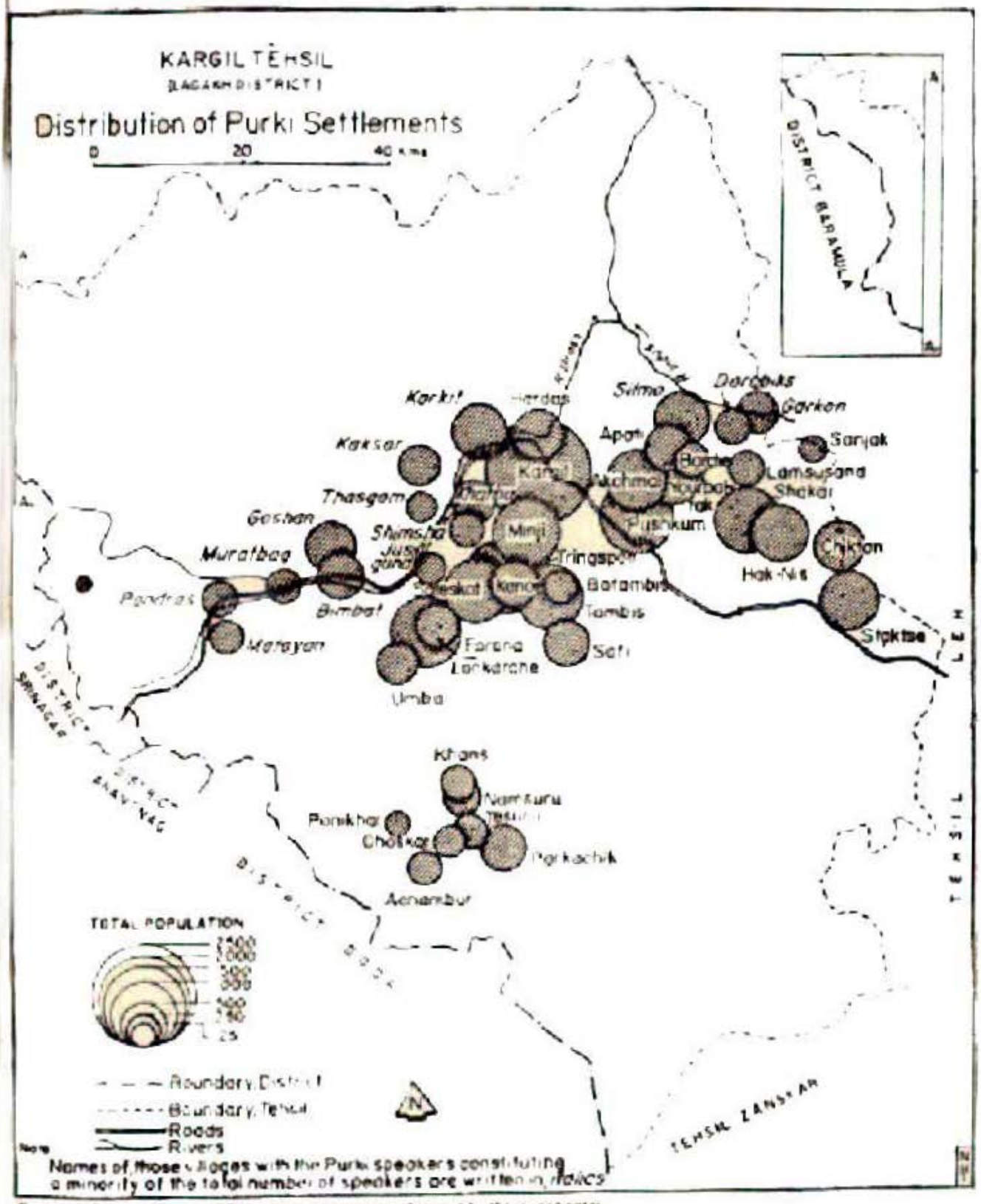

KARGIL TEHSIL
(LADAKH DISTRICT)
Distribution of Purki Settlements
0
20
40 kms
DISTRICT BARAMULA
Karkit
Kaksar
Thasgam
Geshan
Muratbag
Shamsha
Minji
Parkhas
Bimbat
Mataiyan
Umba
Farsna
Lankarche
Seti
Batambis
Tambis
Tringspot
Hak-Nis
Chikten
Stpktse
Darchiks
Garken
Sarjak
Lamsusana
Shakar
Purikhar
Chotkar
Aenambur
TOTAL POPULATION
2400
1000
500
300
100
50
25
Boundary, District
Boundary, Tehsil
Roads
Rivers
N
TEHSIL ZANSKAR
Names of those villages with the Purki speakers constituting a minority of the total number of speakers are written in italics
Based on Census of India-1971 and the information obtained by the investigator

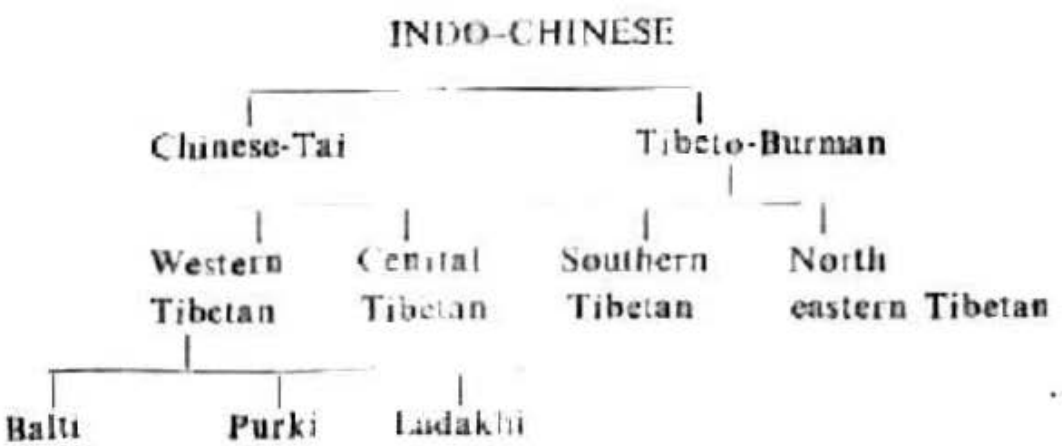
INTRODUCTION

0.1. Family of languages

There are four major families of languages in India, viz, Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman. The languages spoken in Ladakh district belong to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages and the Indo-Aryan. Purki belongs to the former.

0.1.1. Tibeto-Burman family

The languages of the Tibeto-Burman are spoken in Tibet in the north and extend upto Burma in the south. Starting from Baltistan in the west they extend to the Chinese provinces in the east. They belong to the larger family of Indo-Chinese. Indo-Chinese covers the Chinese-Tai and the Burman family of languages. Tibeto-Burman is further subdivided into Western Tibetan, Central Tibetan, Southern Tibetan and North-eastern Tibetan. The following genealogical tree shows the place of Purki in the Tibeto-Burman family.



0.1.2. Some features of Tibeto–Burman family

The languages of the Tibeto-Burman family differ from the languages of the Chinese-Tai in certain respects. Unlike the languages of Chinese and Tai which have subject-verb-object (SVO) word order, the languages of the Tibeto-Burman family have the subject-object-verb (SOV) word order. Another significant feature that should be pointed out is the extensive use of auxiliary words in Tibeto-Burman in order to connect the words of a sentence and to explain their mutual relationship.

0.2. Geographical distribution

The dialect under analysis is spoken in the Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir. In the Ladakh district, Kargil tehsil is the area where Purki speakers are concentrated. Purki area starts from Zojila Pass and extends upto Bhod Kharbu, a village on the highway from Srinagar to Leh.[2]

Purki is surrounded by the speakers of the Shina language and Brokskat language. These two languages belong to Indo-Aryan family. Most of the speakers of Shina and Brokskat languages are bilinguals in Purki. They use Shina and Brokskat in their respective villages and Purki when visiting Kargil for business and official purposes. Purki speakers have contact with Ladakhi speakers also. Ladakhi, another Tibeto-Burman language of the district, is the majority language of the district spoken by sixty percent of the total population.

Purki is the major language in the following villages of the Ladakh district :

1. Kargil 2. Minji 3. Tripson 4. Salaskote 5. Lankencha, 6. Farona 7. Sankoo 8. Panikhar 9. Namsoo 10. Tehsuru 11. Khawas 12. Achambur 13. Parachik 14. Jhoskor 15. Tambis 16. Kanoor 17. Safi 18. Batambis 19. Umba 20. Pushkum 21. Akchamal 22. South 23. Batchar 24. Apati 25. Yurbaltak 26. Shakar 27. Chicktan 28. Hagnis 29. Lamsu

30. Sando 31. Stakchi 32. Khangral 33. Sanjug and 34. Hartaass.

In the following villages, Shina is the major language. Purki comes second.

1. Jhanigund 2. Kharboo 3. Shumsha 4. Thangskam 5. Thanthal Thang 6. Bembat 7. Stakboo 8. Goshen 9. Muratbag 10. Pandrass 11. Karkit 12. Karkit Jhoo and 13. Kaksar.

Kashmiri and Purki are spoken in descending order in the following villages :

1. Matain 2. Nilgrat and 3. Qull.

Purki and Brokskat are spoken in the following villages :

1. Zhilmoo, 2. Darzhiks, 3. Garkoon, 4. Batalick, 5. Tha, 6. Hanoo and 7. Sharchat.

Villages where Ladakhi and Purki are spoken :

1. Jhoshoat, 2. Nubra, 3. Bugthang, 4. Turtun and 5. Chulunka[4]

0.3. Background of the people

The second major language spoken in Ladakh district is Purki. This language is spoken by thirty three percent of the total population of Ladakh district[5]. The Purkis, though they are Tibetans, have mixed racially with the Dards to a great extent. They have embraced Islam. Thus the people who speak Ladakhi are Buddhists and those who speak Purki are Muslims. It is said locally that all the people of the Ladakh district were once Buddhists and that during Muslim rule people were converted to Islam. Their main occupation is agriculture.

0.4. Earlier works

Though there are articles dealing with the Tibeto-Burman languages in general, no descriptive grammar describing the structure of Purki language in detail is available. The only available study is Grierson's short outline of Purki structure in his *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. III Part I. The present study is the first grammar which describes the structure of Purki in detail.

0.5 Background of data collection

The informants used for the collection of Purki data are educated and working as teachers in primary and secondary schools. They know both Urdu and English in addition to Purki and some of them know Kashmiri too. The informants selected are not old and not free from the influence of other languages. More than 30 percent of words collected are borrowed from Urdu and a little percentage of words from English. Since the ultimate objective of this study is education, it is necessary to take up for analysis a variety which is prestigeous and acceptable to the community. It is likely that the variety spoken by the educated class will have more acceptability. Therefore the data were elicited from the speech of educated Purki speakers. The description presented is likely to be different in phonology in having less number of phonemes if data had been collected from an uneducated old Purki speaker.

0.6. Organization of the grammar

Chapter 1 deals with the phonological aspects of Purki language. It presents the phonemic inventory and examples to show the phonemic contrast. It gives a detailed picture of various kinds of combinations of phonemes. Chapter 2 deals with phonemic changes of morphemic alternants. Chapter 3 consists of four major sections dealing with Noun Morphology, Verb Morphology, Adjectives and Adverbs

and Derivation. Chapter 4 is concerned with the syntactic aspects of Purki language. The structure of phrases and sentences has been presented and rules have been given to show the relatedness between sentences. At the end, a text has been given with English translation. Instead of presenting rigorous formal analysis, we have stated the generalizations in terms of statements. However we have tried to incorporate the insights of both structural and transformational approaches. The underlying motivation for writing such a grammar is pedagogic.

NOTES

1. The languages of Indo-Aryan and Dravidian also have this same word order, i.e., subject-object-verb (SOV) order.

2. Grierson (1971 : 42–50) says that Purik, according to the conception of Ladakhis extends from the Zoji Pass to Bhod-Kharbu and that it is closely related to Balti and Ladakhi and it can be treated as the connecting link between the two. This name is derived from the name of the place Purik. Historically this region was in Ladakh and then it was transferred to Baltistan after the Dogra war, 1834–42. After 1947, this region forms a part of the Ladakh district which is in Jammu and Kashmir state.

3. Jh is pronounced as voiceless palatal affricate (č)

4. These two villages were under Pakistan before the 1971 war. After the war, they have come under the Indian administration.

5. According to 1961 census, the total number of Purki speakers is 33,459 : 112 (in U.P). According to 1971 census, there are 40,136 Purki speakers.

1. PHONOLOGY

1.1 Phonemic inventories

1.1.1. Vowels

There are fortythree segmental phonemes in Purki out of which ten are vowel phonemes and thirty-three are consonant phonemes. Of the ten vowels five are short and five are long. Each short vowel has a corresponding long vowel. So it is possible to isolate the length and make it a phoneme. Then Purki will have six vowel phonemes, 5 short vowels and one length.

	Front	Central	Back
High	/ɪ		u
Highermid	e		o
Low		a/	
Length	/ː/		

1.1.2. Consonants

As it has been pointed out in (1. 1. 1.) there are thirty-three consonant phonemes in Purki. The phoneme *f* is marginal and it has not been counted. If it is added, the number of phonemes would be thirty-four.

/p	b	ʈ	ɖ	t	d			k	g		q	
pʰ		ʈʰ		tʰ				kʰ				
				c		č	ǰ					
				cʰ		čʰ						
		(f)		s	z	š	ž			x	ɣ	h
	m				n		ñ	ń				
				l								
				r								
	w							y/				

1.2. Contrasting pairs

1.2.1. Vowels

/ɪ/		/i:/	
pʰiñma	'rug'	pʰi:ñma	'got out'
sil	'shade'	ţi:l	'oil'
pʰis	'clean'	pʰi:s	'fees'
/e/		**/e:/**	
ser	'gold'	se:r	'walk (evening)'
beţo	'calf'	be:ţami:z	'uncivilized'
/u/		**/ɐ:/**	
sul	'wrinkle'	su:r	'pig'
tuk	'six'	tu:pˀ	'tube'
mačuñ	'second wife'	julu:s	'procession'
/o/		**/o:/**	
soba	'province'	so:fa	'sofa'
boţal	'bottle'	bo:du	'Wednesday'
/a/		**/a:/**	
šyam	'anus'	šya:m	'evening'
hyañspa	'games'	hya:ñspa	'relax'
lazat	'taste'	la:nat	'curse'
/ɪ/		**/e/**	
ñispa	'second'	ñespa	'sin'
šees	'danced'	šeis	'counted'
ɪstifa	'resign'	esaq	'another'
/i/		**/u/**	
ɪstaw	'stove'	uṣţa:ɪ	'master'
rilba	'roll'	rulba	'rotten'
pʰal:	'shield'	pʰalu	'alphabet'
/u/		**/o/**	
usu	'coriander seed'	ospis	'cream'
rduñ	'beat'	rdoñ	'face'
kru	'corner'	kro	'wheat'
/o/		**/a/**	
oma	'curds'	ama	'mother'
skor	'whirlpool'	skar	'size'
rgo	'body'	rga	'love'

/u/		/a/	
usu	'coriander seed'	ašura	'moharam (10th)'
yuṅ	'tumeric'	yaṅ	'again'
p^hru	'young one'	p^hra	'gem'
/e/		/o/	
šerba	'people'	šorba	'soup'
c^he	'life'	c^ho	'lake'
$baqp_he$	'flour'	$baqp^ho$	'bridegroom'
/e/		/a/	
ela:ō	'remedy'	alṭa	'afterwards'
zerba	'say'	žarba	'blind'
$č^herpa$	'spleen'	$č^harpa$	'rain'
/i/		/a/	
išan	'enough'	ažaṅ	'maternal uncle'
riṅ	'length'	raṅ	'pain'
k^hi	'dog'	k^ha	'mouth'

1.2 2. Consonants

/p/		/b/	
pipi	'breast'	bip	'ferry boat'
brumpa	'small pox'	brumbo	'fat'
šarpa	'damp'	šorba	'soup'
/p/		/p^h/	
pisṭo:l	'pistol'	p^h isṭa	'out'
puksmo	'knee'	p^h ukma	'straw'
ča:rpa	'cot'	čop^h ru	'prince'
/p/		/f/	
supa:ri	'arecanut'	sufa:riš	'recommend'
ka:pi	'notebook'	ka:fi	'coffee'
t^hup	'dark'	bya:quf	'foolish'
/b/		/f/	
so:ba	'province'	so:fa	'sofa'
do:bi	'washerman'	dofo:s	'club'
ṭabis	'armlet'	dafaṅs	'a kind of festival in which people gather in one place and shoot arrows'

/b/		/pʰ/	
bisʈara	'bed'	pʰista	'out'
bal	'wool'	pʰal	'width'
ʈaba	'sow'	bilafun	'firefly'
/ʈ/		/ʈʰ/	
ʈoq	'put on'	ʈʰoq	'ceiling'
ʈuru	'spindle'	ʈʰuru	'colt'
pʰiʈoq	'afternoon'	sʈonʈʰoq	'harvest'
/ʈ/		/ɖ/	
ʈruk	'six'	ɖuk	'be'
ʈra	'cage'	ɖre	'ghost'
sonʈe	'alive'	canɖan	'sandal'
/ʈʰ/		/ɖ/	
ʈʰurla	'down'	ɖunla	'before'
ʈʰa	'fallow land'	ɖa	'arrow'
zgoʈʰem	'threshold'	zgoɖem	'godown'
/t/		/d/	
tulu	'ear ornament'	dulu	'pigtail'
tilbu	'anklet'	dulba	'march'
cʰotok	'island'	cʰadan	'sympathy'
/t/		/tʰ/	
tuk	'six'	tʰuk	'thickness'
tup	'tube'	tʰup	'darkness'
/tʰ/		/d/	
tʰenbase	'afterwards'	deman	'drum'
tʰa:ku:r	'barber'	daha:na	'post office'
ɣotʰul	'testicle'	cʰadañ	'sympathy'
/t/		/t/	
tuk	'six'	tuk	'poison'
tan	'conflict'	toñ	'give'
sotol	'powder'	botal	'bottle'
/tʰ/		/ʈ/	
tʰuk	'thickness'	ʈuk	'poison'
tʰup	'dark'	ʈopci	'button'
/t/		/d/	
tuk	'six'	duk	'be'
hati	'shop'	saɖi	'monkey'
sotol	'powder'	saɖir	'president'

/d/		/t/	
dulba	'march'	ṭusla	'during'
daqčuń	'beans'	ṭaqriṅs	'fan'
/d/		/t^h/	
dulu	'pigtail'	t^huru	'colt'
dulba	'march'	t^hurla	'down'
toldoń	'clinking bell'	yult^{h}eq	'threshing floor'
/d/		/ḍ/	
dulba	'march'	ḍulba	'soft'
dulu	'pigtail'	ḍika	'here'
c^hadań	'sympathy'	saḍir	'president'
/k/		/k^h/	
ka	'pillar'	k^ha	'mouth'
kralba	'distribute'	k^hrelba	'shame'
kańku	'claw'	gańk^han	'full'
/k/		/g/	
kore	'cup'	gore	'late'
kańku	'claw'	dyaṅgu	'pandal'
$č^h$aṅku	'armpit'	$č^h$aṅgu	'club-foot'
/k^h/		/g/	
k^ho	'he/she/it'	go	'head'
k^har	'palace'	gar	'where'
gańk^han	'full'	ḍyaṅgu	'pandal'
/q/		/k/	
qalam	'pen'	kalaq	'clay'
coqs	'like'	c^hıks	'joint'
saq	'all'	šak	'doubt'
/q/		/k^h/	
qabza	'hinge'	k^hap	'seedling'
qa:r	'blanket'	k^har	'palace'
niqa:p	'veil'	t^{h}ek^{h}a	'contract'
/q/		/g/	
qalam	'pen'	galgi	'shoulder'
qa:r	'blanket'	gar	'where'
/c/		/c^h/	
con	'onion'	c^hon	'trade'
cele	'a kind of insect'	c ele	'hut'

/č/		/č^h/	
čaq	'break(tr)'	č^{h}aq	'break (intr)'
ča:rpa	'cot'	č^{h}arpa	'rain'
braqča	'cut'	braqč^{h}a	'echo'
/c/		/ǯ/	
caqpa	'till'	ǯaqpa	'robber'
laqcuks	'tree'	daqǯuñ	'beans'
/c^h/		/ǯ^h/	
c^{h}on	'wound caused by knife'	ǯ^{h}on	'false'
c^{h}onma	'vegetable'	ǯ^{h}onmo	'sharp'
buc^{h}a	'boy'	aǯ^{h}e	'elder sister'
/c^h/		/ǯ/	
c^{h}o	'grandson'	ǯo	'emperor'
c^{h}aqpa	'until'	ǯaqpa	'robber'
buc^{h}a	'boy'	ǯuǯu	'nipple'
/c/		/ǯ^h/	
conmo	'wife of the slave'	ǯ^{h}onma	'sharp'
amace	'mother's younger sister'	amaǯ^{h}o	'mother's elder sister'
ace	'paternal uncle'	aǯ^{h}e	'sister-in-law'
/č/		/j/	
čo	'emperor'	jo:s	'spirit'
čaču	'bird'	ka:ju	'cashewnut'
purča	'peg'	orjan	'milk'
/č^h/		/ɟ/	
č^{h}inma	'liver'	jin	'giant'
ač^{h}e	'elder sister'	ka:ju	'cashewnut'
rinmoč^{h}e	'gem'	rajap	'name of the month of Islamic era'
/c/		/ɟ/	
ceroq	'suspicion'	jernal	'general'
pice	'rat'	ka:ju	'cashewnut'
kucur	'latch'	rajap	'birthday of Hazarat Ali'

/cʰ/	
cʰanaya	'twin'
bucʰa	'boy'
norcʰosa	'pasture'
/s/	
sa	'ground'
siń	'all'
pensil	'pencil'
polis	'police'
/s/	
samba	'intention'
sumpa	'third'
ţasma	'lace'
/š/	
šiń	'wood'
šerba	'people'
rišim	'silk
/z/	
ze	'leprosy'
zugu	'finger'
izaţ	'respect'
/s/	
siń	'all'
saq	'all'
esaq	'other'
/s/	
son	'seed'
serpo	'pale'
pʰoso	'pride'
/s/	
sa	'ground'
so	'tooth'
pʰoso	'pride
/š/	
šik	'louse'
ša	'meat'
pišu	'fly'

/j/	
jangal	'forest'
ka:ju	'cashewnut'
orjan	'milk'
/š/	
ša	'meat'
šiń	'wood'
penšin	'retire'
sa:ziš	'plot'
/z/	
zamba	'bridge'
zumba	'smile
ţazbi	'rosary'
/ž/	
žiń	'field'
žerba	'blind'
zgožiń	'hearth'
/ž/	
že	'penis'
žugi	'lost'
ažań	'maternal uncle'
/ž/	
žiń	'field'
žaq	'day'
ažań	'maternal uncle'
/c/	
con	'slave'
ceroq	'suspicion'
pice	'rat'
/cʰ/	
cʰa	'salt'
cʰo	'lake'
bucʰa	'bachelor'
/č/	
čik	'one'
ča	'tea'
ąuču	'nipple'

/ʃ/

ʃol	'plough'
ʃukur	'Friday'
baʃa	'beef'

/ɕʰ/

ɕʰolo	'gambling'
ɕʰukar	'narrow necked pitcher'
baɕʰawo	'father's elder brother'

/χ/

χa	'anger'
χo	'bitter'
aχon	'preceptor'

/ɣ/

ɣa	'five'
ɣom	'hole'
oɣut	'dumb'

/χ/

χa	'anger'
boχa:r	'fever'
aχon	'preceptor'

/h/

ha	'yawn'
baho	'cave'
mahe	'bison'

/ɣ/

ɣa	'five'
ɣir	'stallion'
staɣo	'gate'

/h/

ha	'yawn'
his	'breath'
baho	'cave'

/χ/

χo	'bitter'
χa	'anger'
χarχatu	'ant'

/q/

qo:m	'nation'
qa:r	'blanket'
braqɕʰa	'echo'

/χ/

χorma	'datepalm'
χa	'anger'
boχa:r	'fever'

/k/

kornaq	'oilcake'
ka	'pillar'
beka:r	'idle'

/ɣ/

ɣon	'melon'
ɣa	'five'
oɣut	'dumb'

/g/

gonpa	'Buddhist temple'
gaw	'which'
agar	'if'

/h/

ha:r	'garland'
lehmo	'right'
sarhat	'boundary'

/q/

qa:r	'blanket'
tʰaqpa	'rope'
braqɕʰa	'echo'

/h/

ha	'yawn'
haq	'truth'
lehmo	'right'

/k/

ka	'pillar'
kaqpa	'to imprison'
pʰukma	'straw'

/h/		/g/	
hamla	'attack'	gamla	'pot for plant'
biha	'locust'	čiga	'to someone'
baho	'cave'	jaga	'place'
/m/		/n/	
mana	'even'	nama	'daughter-in-law'
nomo	'husband's sister'	nono	'husband's younger brother'
ama	'mother'	ane	'woman'
ɣom	'hole'	ɣon	'melon'
/n/		/ñ/	
nina	'then'	ñima	'sun'
gonča	'cloth'	añčar	'pickle'
ñenča	'can'	meñča	'vulgar'
/n/		/ṅ/	
na	'and'	ña	'I'
conpoq	'wounded'	cʰoṅpa	'merchant'
zgaqkʰan	'defender'	zgaqkʰaṅ	'jail'
/ñ/		/ṅ/	
ñalba	'lie down and sleep'	ṅalba	'tired'
ñima	'sun'	ñima	'near'
sñermo	'chilly'	sṅezbol	'pillow'
/m/		/ṅ/	
mon	'player (drum beater)'	ṅon	'publicity'
nama	'daughter-in-law'	naṅa	'into'
nam	'sky'	naṅ	'house'

1.3. Allophonic distribution

1.3.1. Vowels

Phoneme	Allophone	Description and distribution
/i/	[iˑ]	Front unrounded medium long high vowel; occurs in the final position /ri/ [riˑ] 'mountain'

	[i]	Front unrounded short high vowel ; occurs elsewhere /izaʈ/ [izaʈ] 'respect' /čik/ [čik['one'
/i:/	[i:]	Front unrounded long high vowel /ɾi:ɖul zoha/ [ɾi:ɖul zoha] 'day of sacrifice' /ɾi:čo/ [ɾi:čo·] 'horn'
/e/	[e·]	Front unrounded medium long highermid vowel ; occurs in the final position. /ɖre/ [ɖre·] 'ghost'
	[ɛ]	Front unrounded short lower mid vowel; occurs initially in the disyllabic words when the low central vowel /a/ or /a:/occurs in the next syllable. /eka/ [ɛ̃ ka·] 'there' /ela:ɛ] [ɛ̃ la:ɛ] 'remedy'
	[e]	Front unrounded short highermid vowel ; occurs elsewhere. /eun/ [eun] 'those' /amen/ [amen] 'peace'
/e:/	[e:]	Front unrounded long higher mid vowel /be:ɣamber/ [be:ɣʌmber] 'prophet'
/a/	[a·]	Central unrounded medium long low vowel ; occurs finally. /aʈa/ [aʈa·] 'father'
	[a]	Central unrounded short low vowel ; occurs in the initial position. /apɪ/ [apɪ·] 'grandmother'

	[ʌ]	Back unrounded short lower-mid vowel ; occurs elsewhere /abraq/ [abrʌq] 'mica'
/a:/	[a:]	Central unrounded long low vowel /a:m/ [a:m] 'mango' /pa:ca/ [pa:ca˙] 'king'
/u/	[u˙]	Back rounded medium long high vowel ; occurs finally /usu/ [usu˙] 'coriander seed'
	[u]	Back rounded high vowel ; occurs elsewhere /ukpa/ [ukpa˙] 'owl'
/u:/	[u:]	Back rounded long high vowel /kru:wa/ [kru:wa˙] 'washing'
/o/	[ɔ]	Back rounded short lowermid vowel ; occurs initially in disyllabic words in which the low central vowel /a/ occurs finally. /oma/ [ɔma˙] 'curds'
	[o˙]	Back rounded medium long higermid vowel ; occurs finally /bomo/ [bomo˙] 'girl'
	[o]	Back rounded short higher-mid vowel ; occurs elsewhere /ɖorma/ [ɖorma˙] 'trousers' /ot/ [ot] 'light'
/o:/	[o:]	Back rounded long higher-mid vowel /ɖo:bi/ [ɖo:bi˙] 'washerman'

1.3.2. Consonants

Phoneme	Allophone	Description and Distribution
/p/	[p]	Voiceless bilabial stop /pice/ [pice˙] 'rat' /apo/ [apo˙] 'grand father' /aɖap/ [aðʌp] 'literature'
/b/	[b]	Voiced bilabial stop /bila/ [bila˙] 'cat' /kabzi/ [kʌbzi˙] 'constipation'
/pʰ/	[pʰ]	Voiceless aspirated bilabial stop /pʰrin/ [pʰrin] 'message'
/ʈ/	[ʈ]	Voiceless dental stop /ʈuru/ [ʈuru˙] 'spindle' /ɖoːʈi/ [ɖoːʈi˙] 'dhoti' /ɖuniyaːʈ/ [ɖuniyaːʈ] 'universe'
/ʈʰ/	[ʈʰ]	Voiceless aspirated dental stop /ʈʰepo/ [ʈʰepo˙] 'thumb' /byaʈʰaṅ/ [byʌʈʰʌṅ] 'desert'
/ɖ/	[ð]	Voiced dental slit fricative ; occurs in intervocalic position /aːzaːɖi/ [aːzaːði˙] 'freedom'
	[ɖ]	voiced dental stop ; occurs elsewhere /ɖika/ [ɖika˙] 'here' /bandarga/ [bʌnɖʌrga˙] 'harbour'
/t/	[t]	Voiceless alveolar stop /tilbu/ [tilbu˙] 'anklet' /tutu/ [tutu˙] 'throat' /oːt/ [oːt] 'vote'
/tʰ/	[tʰ]	Voiceless aspirated alveolar stop /tʰuk/ [tʰuk] 'thickness' [ɣotʰul/ [ɣotʰul] 'testicle'
/ɖ/	[ɽ]	(Voiced) retroflex flap ; occurs in the intervocal position /kabaɖi/ [kʌbʌɽi] 'kabadi'

	[d]	Voiced alveolar stop; occurs elsewhere /dim/ [dim] 'trunk (of tree)' /barende/ [bʌrende·] 'verandah. /po:stka:rd/ [po:stka:rd] 'post card'
/k/	[k]	Voiceless velar stop /kore/ [kore·] 'cup' /cʰuka/ [cʰuka] 'ghat' /cʰamik/ [cʰʌmik] 'great grandson'
/kʰ/	[kʰ]	Voiceless aspirated velar stop /kʰap/ [kʰʌp] 'needle' /cʰonkʰur/ [cʰonkʰur] 'bargain'
/g/	[g]	voiced velar stop /go/ [go·] 'head' /gacuga/ [gʌcuga·] 'how'
/q/	[q]	Voiceless uvular stop /qa:ṭil/ [qa:ṭil] 'murderer' /groqpo/ [groqpo·] 'brook' /ceroq/ [ceroq] 'suspicion'
/c/	[c]	Voiceless alveolar affricate /cenu/ [cenu·] 'pajamas' /šcis/ [ṣcis] 'counting'
/cʰ/	[cʰ]	Voiceless aspirated alveolar affricate /cʰaṭ/ [cʰʌṭ] 'heat' /čʰucʰik/ [čʰucʰik] 'drought'
/č/	[č]	Voiceless palatal affricate /ča/ [čʌ] 'tea' /kʰamaču·/ [kʰʌmʌču·] 'bill' /pirič/ [pirič] 'saucer'
/čʰ/	[čʰ]	Voiceless aspirated palatal affricate /čʰespa/ [čʰespa·] 'dear' /braqčʰa/ [brʌqčʰa·] 'echo'

/j/	[ʤ]	Voiced palatal affricate /ja:hil/ [ja:hil] 'ignorant' /sañjoq/ [sʌñjoq] 'limestone'
/f/	[f]	Voiceless labiodental fricative /ka:fi/ [ka:fi·] 'coffee'
/s/	[s]	Voiceless alveolar fricative /sisliń/ [sisliń] 'skite' /kisṭi/ [kisṭi·] 'boat' /gas/ [gʌs] 'yard'
/z/	[z]	Voiced alveolar fricative /zan/ [zʌn] 'food' /mo:zi/ [mo:zi·] 'sulphur'
/š/	[ṣ]	Voiceless retroflex fricative occurs before a consonant /šna/ [ṣna·] 'ear' /zanšniń/ [zʌnṣniń] 'stale'
	[š]	Voiceless palatal fricative ; occurs elsewhere /šańku/ [šʌńku·] 'wolf' /χoṭkaši/ [χʌṭkʌši·] 'suicide' /sa:ziš/ [sa:ziš] 'plot'
/ž/	[ž]	Voiced palatal fricative /žińma/ [žińma·] 'neck' /ažań/ [ažʌń] 'maternal uncle'
/χ/	[χ]	Voiceless uvular fricative /χo/ [χo·] 'bitter' /χarχatu/ [χʌrχʌtu·] 'white ant' /mariχ/ [mʌriχ] 'mars'
/ɣ/	[ɣ]	Voiced uvular fricative /ɣom/ [ɣom] 'hole' /paɣam/ [pʌɣʌm] 'tomato'
/h/	[h]	Voiceless glottal fricative /hluń/ [hluń] 'air' /sahar/ [sʌhʌr] 'city'

/m/	[m]	Bilabial nasal /mi/ [mi·] 'man' /samḍal/ [sʌmḍʌl] 'moustache' /nam/ [nʌm] 'sky'
/n/	[n̪]	dental nasal ; occurs before dental stop. /menḍoq/ [men̪ḍoq] 'flower'
	[n]	alveolar nasal ; occurs elsewhere /nina/ [nina·] 'then' /mana/ [mana·] 'even' /mačen/ [mʌčen] 'first wife'
/ñ/	[ñ]	palatal nasal /ñuńskar/ [ñuńskʌr] 'mustard' /mañja/ [mʌñja·] 'peacock'
/ṅ/	[ṅ]	velar nasal /ṅon/ [ṅon] 'publicity' /miṅčan/ [miṅčʌn] 'famous' /rzoṅ/ [rzoṅ] 'chisel'
/l̥/	[l̥]	voiceless alveolar fricativized lateral ; occurs before voiceless consonants which are not morpheme initial /l̥čorba/ [l̥̬čorba·] 'worship' /melčʰe/ [me l̥̬čʰe·] 'flame'
	[l]	voiced alveolar lateral ; occurs elsewhere /lḍoq/ [lḍoq] 'mud' /šnalpaqs/ [ṣnʌlpʌqs] 'earlobe' /qa:til/ [qa:til] 'murderer'
/r/	[r]	alveolar flap /rgo/ [rgo·] 'body' /gra/ [gra·] 'fine' /par/ /pʌr/ 'clay mould'
/w/	[w]	bilabial frictionless (semivowel) continuant /waqs/ [wʌqs] 'time' /rḍwa/ [rḍwa·] 'stone'

/y/	[y]	palatal frictionless (semivowel) continuant /yoq/ [yoq] 'below' /ya:saɬ/ [ya:saɬ] 'state'

1.4. Phonemic distribution

1.4.1. Distribution chart: Vowels

It has been pointed out (1.1.1.), that both short and long vowels contrast. An examination of the distributional chart shows that the short vowel phonemes occur in all the positions i.e., the short vowels occur initially, medially and finally. But the long vowel phonemes do not occur in all the positions. They occur initially and medially. In the final position, no long vowel phoneme occurs. In the initial position also, /i:/ and /a:/ occur and /e:/, /u/ and /o:/ do not occur. All the long vowe l occur medially.

Phonemes	Initial	Medial	Final
i	+	+	+
i:	+	+	−
e	+	+	+
e:	−	+	−
u	+	+	+
u:	−	+	−
o	+	+	+
o:	−	+	−
a	+	+	+
a:	+	+	−

1.4.2. Examples

/i/	išan 'enough'	ɛʰimimi 'old man'	ri 'mountain'
/i:/	i:demela:ɬ 'birthday of prophet Mohammed'	ri:čo 'horn'	—

/e/	esaq	serpa	ace
	'other'	'wet'	'younger brother'
/e:/	—	se:r	—
		'seer'	
/u/	urba	ʊ̈^{h}utpa	sku
	'hurry'	'understand'	'idol'
/u:/	—	kru:wa	—
		'washing'	
/o/	orjan	k^{h}orba	bomo
	'milk'	'turn	'girl'
		around'	
/o:/	—	co:ṅpa	—
		'merchant'	
/a/	ane	naso	caqpa
	'wife'	'age'	'breaking'
/a:/	a:m	serga:r	—
	'mango'	'goldsmith'	

1.4.3. Distributional chart : Consonants

A glance at the distributional chart of consonants reveals that the voiceless stops and fricatives occur initially, medially and finally. However the voiceless fricative sound **h** is an exception to this generalization. It occurs initially and medially but it does not occur finally. The voiced stops and fricative do not occur finally and they occur in the initial and medial positions only (with an exception of *-d* in *po:stka:rd*). The aspirated voiceless stops and affricates also occur initially and medially and not finally. The generalizations stated may be shown as follows

	Initially	Medially	Finally
Stops and fricatives			
Voiceless	+	+	+
Voiced	+	+	−
Aspirated	+	+	−

Affricates

	Initially	Medially	Finally
Voiceless	+	+	−
Voiced	+	+	−
Aspirated	+	+	−
Nasals	+	+	+
Laterals	+	+	+
Trills	+	+	+

The following chart presents the distributional characteristic features of all the consonant phonemes in Purki language.

Phonemes	Initial	Medial	Final
/p/	+	+	+
/ph/	+	+	−
/b/	+	+	−
/ʈ/	+	+	+
/ʈʰ/	+	+	−
/ɖ/	+	+	−
/t/	+	+	+
/tʰ/	+	+	−
/d/	+	+	+ (in one item)
/k/	+	+	+
/kʰ/	+	+	−
/g/	+	+	−
/q/	+	+	+
/c/	+	+	−
/cʰ/	+	+	−
/ɟ/	+	+	−
/ɟʰ/	+	+	−
/ʃ/	+	+	−
/f/	+	+	+
/s/	+	+	+
/z/	+	+	−
/ʂ/	+	+	+
/ʐ/	+	+	−
/x/	+	+	−

Phonomes	Initial	Medial	Final
/ɣ/	+	+	–
/h/	+	+	–
/m/	+	+	+
/n/	+	+	+
/ñ/	+	+	–
/ṅ/	+	+	+
/l/	+	+	+
/r/	+	+	+
/w/	+	+	+
/y/	+	+	–

1.4.4. Examples

/p/	pišu	šprin	grip
	'fly'	'cloud'	'shade'
/pʰ/	pʰoraq	baqpʰe	—
	'crow'	'flour'	
/b/	baho	sabak	—
	'cave'	'lesson'	
/ṭ/	ṭuṅ	strin	oṭ
	'shell'	'worm'	'light'
/ṭʰ/	ṭʰu	yulṭʰeq	—
	'spit'	'threshing floor'	
/ḍ/	ḍa	qoḍraṭ	—
	'arrow'	'nature'	
/ṭ/	tutu	ba:lti	pa:pat
	'throat'	'bucket'	'papad'
/tʰ/	tʰup	ɣotʰul	—
	'darkness'	'testicle'	
/ḍ/	ḍulu	toldoṅ	po:stka:rd
	'pigtail'	'clinking bell'	'postcard'
/k/	kupas	ḍika	tuk
	'cotton'	'here'	'sick'
/kʰ/	kʰi	pankʰa	—
	'dog'	'fan'	

/g/	goɬ	rargi	—
	'loss'	'sword'	
/q/	qa:li	coqs	čaraq
	'carpet'	'like'	'pot'
/c/	cugu	pice	—
	'nut'	'rat'	
/cʰ/	cʰe	ńalcʰua	—
	'soul'	'rest'	
/č/	čena	topčuń	pirič
	'gram'	'hoe'	'saucer'
/čʰ/	čʰu	ačʰe	—
	'water'	'brother's wife'	
/ǰ/	jaɣam	anjar	—
	'wound'	'naked'	
/f/	fulaqs	ka:fi	byaku:f
	'ram'	'coffee'	'foolish'
/s/	sum	lasmi	zas
	'three'	'labourer'	'told'
/z/	zima	dozaq	—
	'violet'	'hell'	
/š/	ša:l	rišim	behaš
	'shawl'	'silk'	'heaven'
/ž/	žimbo	ažań	—
	'sweet'	'maternal uncle'	
/ɤ/	ɤo	ɤarɣatu	mariɣ
	'bitter'	'white ant'	'Mars'
ɣ	ɣon	oɣut	—
	'melon'	'dumb'	
/h/	hup	biha	—
	'pin'	'locus'	
/m/	mi	skarma	lan
	'man'	'star'	'path'
/n/	nina	ane	jawa:n
	'then'	'woman'	'soldier'

/ñ/	ñya	mañja	—
	'fish'	'peacock'	
/ṅ/	ṅis	riṅmo	macuṅ
	'two'	'tall'	'second wife'
/l/	luṭ	rilu	rgyal
	'right'	'pill'	'victory'
/r/	ri:ðo	yurba	qa:r
	'horn'	'canal'	'blanket'
/w/	waqs	luwaq	istaw
	'time'	'sheep'	'stove'
/y/	yul	maya:r	—
	'village'	'standard'	

1.5. CLUSTERS

1.5.1. Vowels

1.5.1.1. Initial

V_1 V_2 where V_1 is low central unrounded vowel /a/

ai – aina 'mirror'

V_1 V_2 where V_1 is front mid vowel /e/

eu – eun 'those'

1.5.1.2. Medial

V_1 V_2 where V_1 is high front unrounded vowel /i/

– io – ñimiot 'sunshine'

V_1 V_2 where V_1 is high back rounded vowel /u/

– ui – zuigo 'headache'

V_1 V_2 where V_1 is back mid rounded vowel /o/

– ou – doun 'those'

1.5.1.3. Final

V_1 V_2 where V_1 is back mid rounded vowel /o/

– oe k^{h}oe 'her/his/its (animate)'

– oa hloa 'lung'

V_1 V_2 where V_1 is high back rounded vowel /u/

– ui p^hrui 'of doll'

– ua zgua 'distribute'

1.5.2. Consonants

1.5.2.1. Initial

There are two consonant as well as three consonant clusters in the initial position. We shall call them CC type and CCC type clusters respectively. As the first member of CC type, stops, fricatives, nasals, lateral and trill sounds occur. Affricates and semivowels do not occur as the first member of CC type clusters. As the second member, lateral, trill and semivowels occur when the stops occur as the first member. When the first member is a fricative, stops, affricates, nasals, lateral, trill and semivowels occur. The nasals do not occur with other sounds except with semivowels. Stops and affricates alone occur as the second member when the lateral is the first member of CC type. The trill sound occurs with stops, affricates, fricatives and semivowels as the first member. In the initial position, one significant feature that is to be noted is the nonoccurrence of identical consonant clusters. The stop sounds do not occur with stop sounds. Similarly fricatives do not occur with fricative sounds and lateral with lateral sound and so on.

The various combinations may be shown as

Stops	–	Trill Lateral Semivowels
Fricatives	+	Stops Affricates Nasals Lateral Trill Semivowels

Nasal + Semivowels

Lateral + { Stops, Affricates }

Trill + { Stops, Affricates, Fricatives, Semivowels }

pr-	pramizoṭ	'naughty'
py-	pya:ḍa	'infantry'
p^hr-	p^hrin	'message'
p^hy-	p^hyoqs	'partiality'
br-	bruk	'thunder'
by-	byamo	'hen'
ṭr-	ṭra	'cage'
ṭw-	ṭwaq	'gun'
ṭy-	ṭyaq	'stage'
$ṭ^hy$-	$ṭ^h$yaqpa	'endure (suffering)'
ḍr-	ḍrin	'today'
ḍw	ḍwa:ba	'bless'
ty-	tyanmo	'lame'
dr-	dra:ma	'drama'
dy-	dyaṅgu	'pandal'
kr-	krisi	'line'
kw-	kwa	'cow's skin'
ky-	kyoqce	'teapoy'
k^hr-	k^hri	'king's throne'
k^hy-	k^hyonma	'bring'
gl-	gluwan	'scarf'
gr-	grip	'shade'
gw-	gwa	'go'
gy-	gyoṭpa	'sorrow'
sp-	spulu	'feather'
sṭ-	sṭon	'autumn'
st-	stanu	'cane'
sk-	skin	'deer (male)'
ṣm-	ṣman	'medicine'

sn-	sniṅ	'heart'
sñ-	sñerma	'chilly'
sṅ-	sṅi	'wish'
sl-	sla:yi	'matchstick'
sw-	swa	'whom'
sy-	syu	'pomegranate'
zb-	zbalpa	'frog'
zḍ-	zḍikpa	'innocent'
zg-	zgiri	'wheel'
šp-	špukma	'shoulder'
šṭ-	šṭen	'sling'
šc-	šcis	'counting'
šc-	šcu	'ten'
šk-	škilpa	'middle'
šm-	šmul	'silver'
šn-	šnaq	'puss'
šṅ-	šṅil	'gum'
šr-	šruba	'initiate'
šw-	šwiṭ	'whistle'
šy-	šyaqs	'judgement'
hl-	hluṅ	'air'
hy-	hyaṅspa	'games'
ñy-	ñya	'fish'
lṭ-	lṭiya	'navel'
lḍ-	lḍoq	'mud'
lč-	lčorba	'worship'
rb-	rbaṭ	'spiked dolichos'
rḍ-	rḍuṭ	'devil'
rg-	rgenskor	'fence'
rj-	rjaṭpa	'forget'
rz-	rziṅ	'tank'
ry-	rya:saṭ	'state'

CCC Type

In CCC type fricatives and trill occur as the first member of clusters. As the second member, nasals and stops occur.

Trill and semivowels occur as the third member of three consonant clusters. The occurrence and combination of these sounds may be shown as

{Fricatives / Trill} + {Stops / Nasals} + {Trill / Semivowels}

spr–	sprin	'cloud'
sṛr–	sṛrin	'worm'
stw–	stwa	'grass'
sty–	styaqpa	'ferment'
skr–	skraṭpa	'chase'
skw–	skwa	'command'
sky–	skya	'bear'
smy–	smyaɣra	'beard'
sńy–	śńyuṭaṅma	'trap (animals)'
zbr–	zbrul	'snake'
zbw–	zbwa	'foam'
zby–	zbyaṅbu	'blackbee'
zgr–	zgru	'hunchback'
zgw–	zgwa	'divide'
rdw–	rḍwa	'stone'
rdy	rḍyanchoṭ	'despair'
rgy–	rgyap	'back'

1.5.2.2. Medial

In the medial position, both CC type and CCC type clusters are found. CC type is further classified into class 'A', class 'B' and class 'C'. Class 'A' consists of identical consonants and 'B' homorganic consonants. Class 'C' consists of non homorganic consonants.

1.5.2.2.1. Class A

Under this class, we have only three kinds.

Stop + stop

Nasal + nasal

Lateral + lateral

-bb-	subba	'whisper'
-ṭṭ-	puṭṭaṅma	'germinate'
-ḍḍ-	kaḍḍu	'gourd'
-kk-	wakki:l	'lawyer'
-nn-	ḍomenna	'otherwise'
-ll-	p^{h}ella	'hanging'

1.5.2.2.2. Class 'B'

In this class, only stops occur as the second member. Though the clusters are nasals + stops, the place of articulation for both these sounds is same.

-mp-	brumpa	'smallpox'
-mp^{h}-	grimp^{h}ioma	'curds (solid)'
-mb-	apoga:mbu	'cardamom'
-nt-	ganti	'bell'
-ñč-	añčar	'pickle'
-nj-	anji:r	'fig'
-ṅk-	taṅkuṅ	'bow'
-ṅkh-	orjancoṅk^{h}an	'milkman'
-ṅg-	aṅga:ru	'Tuesday'

1.5.2 2.3. Class 'C'

In class 'C', all kinds of sounds occur as the first member of CC type in medial position i.e. stops, affricates, fricatives, nasals, lateral, trill and semivowel occur as the first member of consonant clusters. As the second member all the varieties occur with stop sounds.

Stops + { Stops, Affricatse, Fricatives, Nasals, Lateral, Trill, Semivowels }

With fricatives also, all kinds of sounds occur as the second member of clusters.

Fricatives + { Stops, Affricates, Fricatives, Nasals, Lateral, Trill, Semivowels }

When affricates occur as the first member, we find stops and affricates occurring as the second member. Other combinations are absent.

Affricates + { Stops, Affricates }

Nasal + { Stops, Affricates, Fricatives, Lateral, Trill, Semivowels }

Lateral + { Stops, Affricates, Fricatives, Nasals }

Trill + { Stops, Affricates, Fricatives, Nasals, Lateral, Semivowels }

Semivowel + Trill

Semivowels do not occur with other than trill sound

-pḏ-	cupḏun	'seventeen'
-pc-	hiyupcoṅkʰan	'jeweller'
-pĕ-	ṭopĕi	'button'
-ps-	apsuːs	'alas'
-pz-	ḏrapzuwn	'ring finger' (fourth finger from the thumb)'

-pš-	kapšak^{h}an	'shoemaker'
-ph-	aphor	'glass (used as vessels)'
-pn-	rgyapna	'after'
-pr-	čapra:si	'peon'
-py-	opyoṅma	'belch'
-p^{h}r-	byap^{h}ru	'chicken'
-p^{h}y-	snap^{h}ya	'blow (nose)'
-bg-	čobgeṭ	'eighteen'
-bě-	ziběu	'forty'
-bz-	kabzı	'constipation'
-bš-	gunabša	'violet'
-bž-	byabžon	'egg'
-bl-	rıpablık	'republic'
-br-	abraq	'mica'
-by-	ɟrabyar	'mad'
-ṭp-	ṭuṭpa	'smoke'
-ṭp^{h}-	skaṭp^{h}iṅma	'make sound/noise'
-ṭb-	ızaṭba	'regard'
-ṭk-	xaṭkaši	'suicide'
-ṭk^{h}-	kaqseyoṭk^{h}an	'prisoner'
-ṭc-	sṭoṭce	'blouse'
-ṭč-	naṭčan	'brave'
-ṭč^{h}-	č^{h}aṭč^{h}amɖo	'treaty'
-ṭs-	zaṭsir	'caste'
-ṭm-	zuṭmar	'ghee'
-ṭn-	baṭna:m	'notorious'
-ṭw-	ṭ^{h}oṭwa	'in proper time'
-ɖr-	qoɖraṭ	'nature'
-ts-	patsan	'jute'
-tk-	p^{h}atkarı	'alum'
-kp-	ukpa	'owl'
-kt-	sektarı	'secretary'
-kk^{h}-	krikk^{h}ar	'around'
-kc-	tukcu	'sixty'
-ks-	eksal	'axle'
-kš-	tukšin	'fuel'
-km-	pukma	'straw'

–kn–	ciknap^{h}eţ	'one and a half'
–ky–	snakyaq	'earwax'
–k^{h}r–	mik^{h}rap	'spectacles'
–gp–	zugpa	'lost'
–gs–	dugsa	'hermitage'
–gm–	zugma	'tail'
–qp–	ţaqpikadulca	'acrobatics'
–qp^{h}–	baqp^{h}e	'flour'
–qb–	paqbu	'brick'
–qţ–	ţaqţa:po:š	'couch'
–qţ^{h}–	laqţ^{h}il	'palm of hand'
–qk^{h}–	kyaqk^{h}or	'vulture'
–qc–	laqcuks	'tree'
–qč–	braqča	'cut'
–qč^{h}–	braqč^{h}a	'echo'
–qs–	mentaqsika	'truly'
–qz–	zaqzan	'festival'
–qš–	ţ^{h}aqša	'loom'
–qm–	ţaqma	'medal'
–qn–	meqna:ţis	'magnet'
–qr–	eqra:r	'confession'
–čč^{h}–	mačč^{h}arḍa:ni	'mosquito net'
–jb–	ela:jba	'cure'
–jḍ–	ra:jḍa:ni	'capital'
–ft–	afţa	'week'
–fs–	nafsan	'stingy'
–fr–	nafraţba	'hate'
–sp–	ospis	'cream'
–sp^{h}–	brasp^{h}e	'parched rice'
–sb–	besba	'travel'
–sţ–	istifa	'resignation'
–st–	istaw	'stove'
–sk^{h}–	c^{h}ask^{h}an	'gardener'
–sc^{h}–	lasc^{h}aqba	'hinder'
–sm–	ţasma	'lace'
–sn–	č^{h}usnoţ	'pitcher'
–sń–	ᵊasńimeţpa	'abstain'

-sl-	ṯusla	'during'
-zb-	kazbuk	'kneeling'
-zḍ-	sazḍe	'kind'
-zg-	cʰuzga:s	'sharp'
-zy-	hizyoṅma	'asthama'
-sb-	pe:sba	'offer'
-sk-	seiskou	'inkpot'
-šɣ-	ɣašɣaš	'arum'
-sm-	dusman	'enemy'
-žb-	iżbi	'four'
-ɣm-	baɣmo	'bride'
-ɣ̌z-	baɣ̌zan	'dough'
-rb-	barban	'window'
-hm-	lehmo	'right'
-hl-	gohlaq	'bald'
-mp-	brumpa	'small pox'
-mpʰ-	grimpʰioma	'curds (solid)'
-mb-	apo:ga:mbu	'cardomom'
-mṯ-	imṯiha:n	'examination'
-mḍ-	hamḍarḍi	'sympathy'
-mkʰ-	snumkʰan	'fowler'
-mc-	snameul	'nose'
-mcʰ-	kʰamcʰul	'the position of closing the lower and upper lips (tight lipped)'
-mč-	kʰamča:miṯ	'buzy'
-mčʰ-	na:k:mčʰa	'fail'
-ms-	kʰemsa	'litter'
-mz-	kamzo:r	'weak'
-mš-	čʰamšokpa	'finish'
-ml-	gamla	'pot for plant'
-np-	bulonpa	'debtor'
-npʰ-	cʰanpʰeṯ	'midnight'
-nb-	tʰenbase	'afterwards'
-nṯ-	sonṯe	'alive'
-nḍ-	ima:nḍa:r	'honest'
-nt-	ganti	'bell'
-nd	ṯabarindilaqcuks	'tamarind tree'

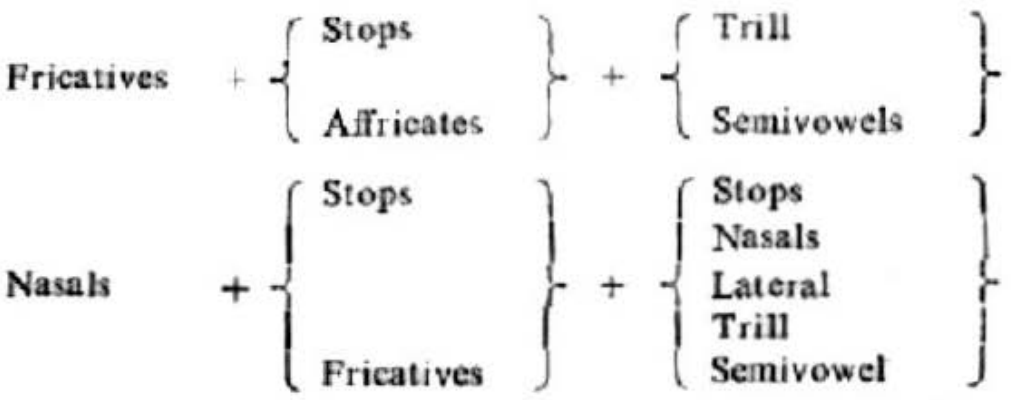
-ŋk-	panke:can	'useful'
-ŋc-	ima:nčan	'honest'
-ŋc-	hancʰa	'cringe'
-ns-	pensil	'pencil'
-nz-	skenzuks	'embrace'
-nm-	imtiha:nlenma	'examine'
-nl-	ɖunla	'before'
-ny-	ʈʰanya	'opposite'
-np-	ʈanpalaqpa	'right hand'
-npʰ-	gonpʰin	'evening'
-nʈʰ-	gonʈʰoq	'storey'
-nɖ-	ka:nɖun	'courtyard'
-nt-	hlanto	'bull'
-nc-	kance	'sock'
-nč-	minčan	'famous'
-nčʰ-	tančʰu	'gum'
-ńb-	bo:ńbu	'donkey'
-ńč-	yońčnkpa	'allow to come'
-ńj-	yoń jarba	'call (as a person to come)'
-ńs-	gońso	'upper teeth'
-ńš-	sińše:r	'Saturday'
-ńm-	aʈamińmo	'father-in-law'
-ńń-	sayańńabinminci:s	'mineral'
-ńl-	snińlehmo	'virtue'
-ńr-	smyańra	'beard'
-lp-	kʰalput	'spindle'
-lb-	ʈʰalba	'ashes'
-lʈ-	alʈa	'afterwards'
-lʈʰ-	yulʈʰeq	'threshing floor'
-lɖ-	pʰya:lɖiń	'swing'
-lt-	zgaltos	'mangoose'
-ld-	toldoń	'clinking bell'
-lk-	pa:lkɪ	'palanquin'
-lkʰ-	kʰolkʰan	'patient'
-lg-	ʈiňčamalgos	'bed'
-lc-	ʈaqpɪkadulca	'acrobatics'
-lcʰ-	byalcʰons	'wild (animal)'

-lč-	aqalčan	'wise'
-lǰʰ-	sɨalǰʰaq	'whip'
-ls-	alsi	'linseed'
-lz-	ǰʰulzaq	'wave'
-lh-	ǰʰulhoq	'flood'
-lm-	alma:ri	'cupboard'
-rp-	korpa:ńga	'alter'
-rb-	barban	'window'
-rʈ-	kurʈani	'shirt'
-rɖ-	kurɖo:s	'lock'
-rk-	kirkir	'round'
-rkʰ-	berkʰa	'stick'
-rg-	pʰorgon	'pigeon'
-rc-	kʰarcia	'scold'
-rcʰ-	norcʰosa	'pasture'
-rǰ-	purča	'peg'
-rj-	orǰan	'milk'
-rs-	rorsin	'churning rod (big one)'
-rx-	darɣa:s	'petition'
-rh-	borha	'veil'
-rm-	barmi	'broker'
-rn-	kornaq	'oilcake'
-rl-	ʈʰurla	'down'
-ry-	spuryal	'hair (animal & human)'
-wr-	nawro:z	'celebrated by Shya Muslims only 21st March—a festival'

1.5.2.2.4. CCC Type

The following combinations of sounds are found in CCC type in medial position.

Stops + { Stops / Fricatives } + { Stops / Nasals / Lateral / Fricatives / Semivowels } .



Lateral + Stops + Semivowels

Trill + Stops + Semivowels

-psp-	bapspa	'alight (as a bird or butterfly)'
-pst-	sepsta	'stallion'
-psk-	rgyapskan	'hindleg'
-tby-	c^{h}atbya	'promise'
-dby-	madadbya	'help'
-kby-	šakbya	'doubt'
-ksp-	t^{h}ikspa	'drip (as water)'
-kst-	zikstanma	'threaten'
-ksm-	ziksmo	'fear'
-kzb-	chikzbu	'mortar'
-qby-	milaqbya	'hire'
-qsp-	k^{h}oqspa	'cough'
-qst-	baqstonbya	'marry'
-qsk-	smaqskor	'siege'
-qsk^{h}-	taqsk^{h}an	'weaver'
-qsl-	p^{h}yaqsla	'toward'
-qsc-	kraqsca	'vein'
-qzb-	naqzbrul	'python'
-fby-	ma:fbya	'forgive'
-spr-	sasprukpa	'threst (grain)'
-sby-	lasbya	'work'
-str-	ñyestrin	'earthworm'
-stw-	skambostwa	'hay'
-str-	ka:stral	'casteroil'

-sgr-	nisgrip	'umbrella'
-zby-	balaṅzguzbya	'crawl (as a boy)'
-zḍr-	cuzḍruk	'sixteen'
-zgr-	ḍazgro:m	'quiver'
-sby-	pa:lisbya	'polish'
-šcw-	bo:rišcwa	'jute'
-mpʰy-	ʤʰumpʰyar	'water fall'
-mbr-	kopisumbraqs	'coconut frond'
-msp-	skomspa	'disappear'
-mst-	lamsṭanma	'lead (a person)'
-msk-	ṭemska	'staircase'
-nby-	grunbya	'invite'
-nḍr-	conḍra:l	'Monday'
-nsk-	zanskolsa	'kitchen'
-nšn-	zanšniṅ	'stale'
-ṅby-	miṅbyuṅ	'famous'
-ṅgr-	sniṅgra:ṅspa	'despair (give up hope)'
-ṅsp-	saṅspera	'security'
-ṅsṭ-	naṅsṭoṭbya	'pretend'
-ṅsk-	nuṅskar	'mustard'
-ṅskʰ-	baṅskʰan	'drenched'
-ṅsl-	naṅsla	'day after tomorrow'
-ṅzb-	zaṅzbu	'copper pot for cooking'
-ṅzd-	baṅzdurtâṅma	'race (engage in a contest)'
-ṅzg-	zaṅzgar	'coppersmith'
-ṅsṭ-	goṅsṭa	'collar'
-lby-	calbya	'find'
-lḍy	ʧʰulḍyaq	'moss'
-rpʰy-	sarpʰyoks	'east'
-rby-	storbya	'disappear'
-rṭy-	korṭyaqs	'saucer'

1.5.2.2.5. CCCC type

In the medial position, consonant clusters of CCCC type also occur along with CC and CCC types. The following combinations are found in CCCC type.

Stops + Fricatives + Stops + Semivowels

$$\text{Nasals} + \text{Fricatives} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Stops}\\ \\ \text{Fricatives}\end{matrix}\right\} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Lateral}\\ \\ \text{Semivowels}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

-psby-	grapsbya	'plan'
-gzby-	p^{h}ralugzbya	'try'
-mshl-	zgrumshlu	'ballad'
-nzby-	hlinzbya	'hunt'

1.5.2.3. Final

There are clusters of homogranic consonants and non-homorganic consonants in the final position. There are no clusters of indentical consonants in this position. So we have class 'B' and Class 'C'. Furthermore there are no clusters of three consonants in the final position.

1.5.2.3.1. Class 'B'

Under class 'B' we have nasal and stop combination. The place of articulation is same for both nasals and stops.

Nasals + Stops

-nt-	rejiment	'regiment'
-ñč-	beñč	'bench'
-ñj-	saṭrañj	'chess'

1.5.2.3.2. Class 'C'

In the final position, only CC type occurs and not CCC type. The following combinations of sounds occur finally.
Stops + Fricatives

$$\text{Fricatives} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Stops}\\ \\ \text{Fricatives}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

Nasals + Fricatives

Trill + Stops

-ps	ʈurbaps	'slope'
-ks	laqcuks	'tree'
-qs	p^hyoqs	'partiality'
-sʈ	kisʈ	'instalment'
-hs	ʈahs	'throne'
-ms	p^hams	'defeat'
-ɲs	ba:ɲs	'bamboo'
-rd	po:stka:rd	'postcard'

Chart I : **Initial two consonant clusters**

Second member

	SP	AC	FC	NL	LR	TL	SV
SP					+	+	+
AC							
FC	+	+		+	+	+	+
NL							+
LR	+	+					
TL	+	+	+				+
SV							

Chart II : **Initial three consonant clusters**

third member

		TL	SV
FC	SP	+	
TL	NL		+

Chart III: Medial two consonant clusters

Second member

	SP	AC	FC	NL	LRD	TL	SV
SP	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
AC	+	+					
FC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LR	+	+	+	+	+		
TL	+	+	+	+	+		+
SV					+		

Chart IV: Medial three consonant clusters

Third member

	SP	AC	NL	LR	TL	SV
SP SP	+	+	+	+		+
SP FC	+	+	+	+		+
FC SP					+	+
NS SP	+		+	+	+	+
NS FC	+		+	+	+	+
LT SP	+					+
TL SP	+					+

Chart V: Medial four consonant clusters

Fourth member

	LR	SV
SP FC SP		+
NL FC SP	+	+
NL FC FC	+	+

Chart VI : Final two consonant clusters

Second member

	SP	AC	FC	NL	NR	TL	SV
SP			+				
AC							
FC	+		+				
NL	+		+				
LR							
TL	+						
SV							

1.6. Syllabic structure

1.6.1. Syllable

A word may consist of one or more syllables. A syllable is characterized as a sequence of phonemes with one peak of sonority. In each syllable, the vowel has the peak of sonority. A vowel may be preceded or followed by one or more consonants. A single consonant between two vowels is called *onset* when it goes with the second vowel. When there are two consonants between two vowels, the consonant which goes with the first vowel is *coda*. The syllable is open when the vowel is the final segment and it is closed/checked when the final segment is consonant/semivowel.

The following is the syllabic pattern in Purki. There are words consisting of one to six syllables. However words with two and three syllables are more common.

1.6.2. Monosyllabic words

Monosyllabic words may be either open or close. In Purki, monosyllabic words which are open with vowels are not found (except *e* 'that'). All the monosyliabic open words are found with one or more consonants preceding the vowel.

Open

CV	po	'part'
CCV	kru	'corner'
CCCV	stro	'strong'

Close

VC	oṭ	'light'
V̄C	o:t	'vote'
CVC	par	'claymould'
CV̄C	to:p	'cannon'
CCVC	pʰrin	'message'
CCV̄C	ste:j	'stage'
CCVCC	spaqs	'boiled vegetables'
CCCVC	sprin	'cloud'
CVCC	tahs	'throne'
CV̄CC	ba:ṅs	'bamboo'

1.6.3. Disyllabic words

Open

CVV	pʰia	'for'
VCV	api	'grandmother'
CCVV	hloa	'lung'
VCCV	ukpa	'owl'
CVCV	polo	'ball'

CV̄CV	pa:ca	'king'
CVCCV	purda	'peg'
CV̄CCV	ba:lti	'bucket'
CVCCCV	puksmo	'knee'
CCVCV	p^hriya	'to reduce'
CCV̄CV	pya:da	'infantry'
CCVCCV	braqč^{h}a	'echo'
CCVCCCV	skomspa	'thirst'
CCVCCCV	strenmo	'pea'
CCCV̄CCCV	skra:ṅspa	'tumour'
CCCVCCCCV	zgrumshlu	'ballad'

Close

VVC	eun	'those'
VCVC	esaq	'respect'
VCV̄C	ela:č	'remedy'
VCCVC	ospis	'cream'
VCCV̄C	usṭa:ṭ	'master'
VCVCC	ocaqs	'strainer'
CVVC	ḍiun	'these'
CVCVC	pirič	'saucer'
CV̄CVC	pa:pat	'papad'
CVCV̄C	p^hola:ṭ	'steel'
CV̄CV̄C	ḍo:ra:n	'during'

CVCCVC	patsan	'jute'
CVCC$\bar{V}$C	baṭna:m	'notorious'
CVCCCVC	baqsṭun	'marriage'
C$\bar{V}$CCCVC	ka:stral	'casteroil'
CVCCC$\bar{V}$C	ɖazgro:m	'quiver'
CVCCCCVC	ɖoṅstrin	'grass-hopper'
CCVCVC	gluwan	'scarf'
CC$\bar{V}$CVC	bya:kuf	'foolish'
CCVCCVC	brasp^{h}uṭ	'Thursday
CC$\bar{V}$CCVC	p^{h}ya:lɖiṅ	'swing'
CCVCCCVC	šmoqškor	'siege'
CCVCCCCVC	lčaṅsṭrin	'caterpiller'
CCCVCVC	sṭwaraṅ	'green'
CCCVCCVC	sṭrask^{h}an	'mixed'
CVCVCC	ɖafaṅs	'people gather in one place and shoot arrows-end of Feb. or beginning of March'
CVCCVCC	šaṭrañj	'chess'
C$\bar{V}$CCVCC	ka:ṅ[illegible]s	'ankle'
CVCCCVCC	šumbraqs	'barks'
CCVCVCC	p^{h}ruwaqs	'childhood'
CC$\bar{V}$CVCC	sya:čus	'bloting paper'
CCVCCVCC	byaḷe^{h}oṅs	'wild (animal)'

1.6.4. Three syllable words

Open

VVCV	aina	'mirror'
VCVCV	ašura	'10th Moharam'
V̄CV̄CV	a:za:di	'freedom'
VCVCCV	iṭubya	'remember'
VCV̄CCCV	ela:jbya	'cure'
VCVCCV	izaṭba	'regard'
VCCVCV	isṭifa	'resignation'
VCCVCV	aṅga:ru	'Tuesday'
VCCVCCV	urpobya	'hurry'
VCVCCCV	asambli	'assembly'
VCCVCCCV	inzarbya	'agree'
VCCV̄CCCV	inka:rbya	'deny'
CVCVCV	pʰaruwa	'spade'
CV̄CVCV	pa:ḍiri	'clergyman'
CVCV̄CV	pako:da	'pakoda'
CV̄CV̄CV	la:pʰa:ni	'immortal'
CVCCVV	ñalcʰua	'rest'
CVCCVCV	ḍušmani	'enmity'
CV̄CCVCV	mo:ñpʰali	'groundnut'